

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1853.

THE BANNER.

From the *Banner* of yesterday we learn that Gen. COLLETT has relinquished the editorial management of that journal. ALLEN A. HALL, Esq., will henceforth be its editor. Mr. HALL was formerly connected with the *Banner*, and also with the *Whig*, and is well known throughout the State. He enjoys the reputation of an able and ready political writer, and will doubtless maintain the position of the *Banner* as a leading Whig journal.

In his salutatory, Mr. HALL admits that "some of the measures of national policy advocated in times past by the Whig party may not now be urgently called for by the public interests." Will he tell us, at his first convenient leisure, some of the Whig measures that are "urgently called for by the public interests"? What are Whig principles? We would like to hear the Whig creed expounded by the new editor of the *Banner*. For some time past the leaders of that party have been fighting in a rather practical manner—not caring much for men or measures, but devotedly attached to the spoils. It is time now they were beginning to "assume a virtue if they have it not," and range themselves under some banner recognized in civilized warfare. If they continue their old piratical course much longer, the race of Whig heroes will become extinct. Many of them have already suffered sentence at the tribunal of public opinion, and the high constables of the democratic party are industriously arresting the balance and bringing them to judgment. If the new editor of the *Banner* does not frame a creed and point a banner for his friends, his functions as a Whig editor will soon expire. His party will give up the ghost, and the coroner's verdict will be "died for want of breath." Let him make the attempt, and success smile upon his efforts.

THOMAS BOYERS, ESQ.

Our friend, Col. THOMAS BOYERS, has retired from his position as associate editor of the *American*. We regret to lose Col. Boyers from the editorial corps, of which he has been so long an able and courteous member. Since his connection with the press in Tennessee he has made many friends and earned a solid reputation for talents and industry. He now goes into some other field for the purpose of more rapidly advancing his fortunes. May the most abundant success attend him.

TENNISSEAN ORGAN.

We notice from the last number of this paper, that Mr. NELSON has disposed of his interest in it to Dr. W. S. LANSBROOK. Mr. NELSON has been connected for many years with the press in Nashville, during which time he has made a host of friends and earned a fair reputation as a writer. We entertain for him great personal esteem, and wish him the success in the future which he has deserved in the past.

Dr. LANSBROOK, the new editor of the *Organ*, will doubtless make it a valuable auxiliary in the temperance cause. He is not without experience in the editorial business, having been for some time past joint-conductor of the "Ladies' Pearl," a popular monthly published in this city. We wish the *Organ* and its new proprietor increased prosperity.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—It is a singular fact that the last five States which have elected members of the new Congress, or from which we have last heard, have elected democratic delegations entirely. The whole number of members thus far elected to the 33d Congress, is 163, of whom 105 are Democrats, 50 Whigs, and 3 Abolitionists. The members yet to be elected are 77. If they should be of the same politics as in the last Congress, the whole number of Whigs in the House will be 77, Abolitionists 3, Democrats 154. Total 234. Democrats to Whigs 2 to 1 exactly.

THE HOME JOURNAL announces that the hours for parties in New York have become decidedly the fashion. Go at eight—supper at ten—carriage at eleven—pillows by twelve—dreams at a quarter past. Such are the present decrees of custom. The change is universally approved of, and people wonder why it was not effected sooner. The "Lay of the Last Headache" would be a timely poem.

A ROAD WELL WATCHED.—The Hudson River Railroad, one hundred and fifty miles in length, employs two hundred and twenty-five flag men, stationed at intervals along the whole length of the line. Just before a train is to pass, each one walks over his beat, and looks to see that every track, tunnel, switch, rail, clamp and rivet is in good order and free of every obstruction.

THE CINCINNATI ALIAS says that a lady and gentleman of that city last week presented themselves before a clergyman to be married. When the important question was put to her by the officiating clergyman she resolutely answered "no." When, by the rubric the proper reply would have been a faint blush, a soft sigh, and a whispered "yes." The consternation of all parties may be imagined, but not described. Remonstrance was in vain. No said the young lady, and no it was—The swain was embarrassed but not discouraged. Casting his eyes about the room, he enquired: "Is there any lady here who will have me, if so let her make it known." One arose and declared her willingness to undergo the infliction. A bargain was instantly struck, the knot was tied as quickly, and the parties have departed for the home of the gentleman in New York.

The Wheeling agents of the new Wheeling packet, "David White," offer to bet \$5000 that she will outrun any steamer in the Pittsburgh line—*Louisville paper*.

We expect to have to record, before long, a grand blow up on some of these racing packets. Then, of course, nobody will be to blame. That nobody is a mighty convenient scape-goat on which to place the sins of reckless captains, pilots and engineers. If the traveling public know their own interests, they will refuse to travel on these boats until this spirit of rivalry is put down.

AN INSTRUCTIVE FACT.

Under this caption the New York *Journal of Commerce* mentions the following circumstance, which we transfer to our columns in proof that "the sober second thought" of the people in regard to their constitutional obligations may always be relied on by the candidates for their favors:

At the first session of the Thirty-second Congress just closed, a resolution was offered, the effect of which, if adopted, would have been to render inoperative the fugitive slave law. Mr. Chapman, Whig, of Hartford and Tolland district, Connecticut, sustained the resolution. Col. M. Ingersoll, democrat, from the New Haven and Middlesex district, voted against the resolution. He also, on that or another occasion at the same session, made an effective speech in favor of the compromise measures, one and all, and against abolitionism. At the recent election in Connecticut, both were candidates for another term. The result is, that Chapman is defeated by 1,200 majority, and Ingersoll is elected by an equal majority, difference, 250. Ingersoll's majority at his former election was about 600.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE SUN.]

Removal of Great Political-Financial Operation.—Mr. Corwin, Senator, Draper and the Government Money—New Order for Enforcing the Sub-Treasury System—Strict Construction in Disbursements—The Senate and Cabinet, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1853.—Much sensation prevails in New York in consequence of the rumor of a very important politico-financial movement on the part of the late Secretary of the Treasury and the Whig party. The story is that Mr. Corwin, a few days before the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, deposited fifteen hundred thousand dollars with Mr. Simon Draper, taking the funds out of the Sub-Treasury, and of course, receiving United States stocks as security for the same.

I do not credit the story. It is very possible that there may have been some transaction connected with the purchase of U. S. stocks for the government, which has thus excited the money changers in Wall street.

There are existing laws which were intended to prevent the deposits of public money with individuals or corporations. They have not been carried very strictly into effect by the late administration. I learn, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon issue stringent orders for the proper enforcement of the Sub-Treasury system—which has, of late, in many respects, been loosely administered.

If we have in this country, adequate inducements to speculation, without aid from the Government. They may look up their money, and still the business community will go ahead fast enough.

The new administration are disposed to give a very strict construction to all the laws which relate to the collection and disbursement of public money, and to the public expenditures generally. It is quite time that economy should cease to be an opprobrium, and accountability an oppression.

The Senators, who have not gone, are going. They leave to the Cabinet repose and union. It will, in due time, be admitted that the Cabinet will not permit themselves to be used for the purpose of promoting or reviving disunion.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

The Appointment of Mr. Buchanan—Ridiculous Rumors—Foreign Missions—The President's hands still full of work, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—7. P. M.—I understand from ample authority, that there is not even the shadow of truth in the various rumors of disagreements in the cabinet, and swapping, which have been circulated for some days past. On the contrary, the very best feeling prevails. Equally without foundation are the still more absurd rumors telegraphed from here that the cabinet was engaged till twelve o'clock on Sunday night, endeavoring to induce Mr. Buchanan to accept the mission to England. Such entreaties would be beneath the position of the President, and were not used, directly nor indirectly, nor was Mr. Buchanan's appointment, at such a moment as to require the cabinet to sit up all night to beg him to take office. This is evident from the fact that he does not propose to relieve Mr. Ingersoll till the commencement of the fiscal year.

As for the Senate being notified that the President intended to send them a message yesterday, it is explained by the fact that they did not on Saturday he had no further business; that they would not have been prepared to act upon a nomination if they had not received notice, and that it was Mr. Buchanan's suggestion the nomination should be at once confirmed, so that he might commence his mission under the happiest auspices.

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There are yet to be filled seven full missions at nine thousand dollars; one Commissioner at nine thousand, and one at three thousand; one Minister Resident at six thousand, and fourteen Charges at four thousand five hundred dollars each, besides a host of Consuls.

[COMMUNICATOR.]

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW. Mr. Editor: As the Maine Liquor law, or a law similar to it, prohibiting the importation, the sale, and manufacture of intoxicating drinks, (cider, too,) only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, is extending the public mind, more than other subjects of State policy, to be acted on by the ensuing Legislature, I ask the leave of giving through the columns of your paper some of my reasons against so odious a law. There is no good citizen who does not deplore the folly and evils of intemperance, believing that "temperance in all things" is a blessing to an individual as well as to the community. Persuasion, kindness, and other moral influences are more effective to the temperance cause than prohibitory legislation. Many persons believe—truly, too—that in endeavoring to force freedom into the plans of the teetotalers, their natural inalienable rights are taken from them—the constitution trampled in the dust of moral fanaticism, and the influence of voluntary temperance organizations, impaired, if not entirely destroyed. If the power or the right is so clear in the constitution to prevent Americans from making or selling beverages, just for four somebody will do wrong, or become intemperate, why did not the people legislate on this subject long, long time ago? The right is not granted—never was supposed to exist—until the keen whetted logic of Maine-liquor-lawism found it in a class of spirit-knockers and other insane notions from the Northern States.

Great efforts will be made for our next Legislature to prepare such a law, and then decide it by a popular vote. If a majority favors the monster, then it becomes the law of our free country. Such a plan for coaxing our citizens to overleap our constitution is in keeping with the deep and arbitrary schemes of its originators. It is gotten up to trouble and agitate our good people, with a measure which they are willing the Legislature should lay aside. Why not make the law by the usual course of legislation, like our other laws are made? Why is it that men, afraid to touch this question, afraid to come out on the hustings for the measure, say they will vote for it to go before the people? If they think it a good and necessary law, why not advocate it with the same zeal they would any other measure? If they believe it a bad measure, productive of strife and law-suits, how can they consistently advocate its going before the people? Ah! it touches their self-interest—privileges—that general, vital spirit and principle of freedom which Tennesseeans are loath to surrender. The true temperance principle is succeeding everywhere by silent moral suasion and wholesome laws in regard to drunkenness. I wish it to conquer and lead aright the hearts of men—like the religion of our Saviour—without the strong arm of prohibiting laws, in regard to what we should drink, or what religious faith we must believe in. We are commanded in the good Book to avoid the appearance of evil; so, politically, should we shun everything which in its tendency would impair or destroy the spirit and inimitable blessings of liberty—regulated by just and wholesome laws. Free-born Americans are not yet so degenerated as to even think of any plan of getting a law passed to shackle them, like sheep, of their rights; or to deprive them of the temperate use of the abundant and rich gifts of the Creator.

"John Hancock, or 76."

[We dislike to refuse our correspondents, but we would greatly prefer that the Maine Law should not be discussed through our columns at present.—Ed. Union.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—By later news from the Rio Grande we learn that Carrillo has been taken prisoner, by the United States troops and confined at Fort Brown.

[FOR THE NASHVILLE UNION.]

Mr. Editor:—As the time for action is fast approaching, the democracy of Old Davidson should be up and doing; they should cast about in search of good and well tried men to represent their cause in the next General Assembly. Great care should be observed as to whom they designate, and enter the canvass with a determination of success. To effect this, all depends upon the gentleman placed on the turf to conduct the race. The majority to overcome is not so great as not to be shaken, even to its centre—may be beaten, and democratic tidings of victory, heralded from the Capitol, of a final destruction of whiggery in this county. I know of no one who possesses more of the genuine principles of true democracy—more confidence of the party—or more strength among the voters of this district than does Jos. W. DAVIS. He is a gentleman of a high order of talents, and would make an able and very efficient representative. He is a good and true democrat, served his country on the battle-field during the Florida war, and was a brave soldier, worthy the suffrages of his party. In the hands of such a man, our cause would not, with the harmony he would secure to the democracy, could not but triumph. There is certainly no doubt of success if he will consent to the use of his name. He can be elected. DAVENPORT.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

J. Alexander Pleasant, at Minatitlan, Mexico.

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